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unless one is determined to solve constitutional questions after the cut-and-dried fashion adopted on the Northern side by Mr. Loring in his recent volume (*cf.* this *QUARTERLY* for September, 1893, p. 585), and on the Southern side by such writers as the late Mr. Stephens. Is it not time to give the constitutional lawyers a monopoly of such methods, and to turn over to them, at the same time, for exclusive use, Mr. Gladstone's famous saying?

Professor Sloane's concluding chapter, "Weakness and Strength," sums up the character of the government bequeathed us by the war. His judicious volume will contribute materially to the diffusion of a rational, as distinguished from the long current "jingoist," view of this whole period.

W. P. TRENT.

The City-State of the Greeks and Romans. By W. WARDE FOWLER, M.A. London and New York, Macmillan & Co., 1893. — Small 8vo, x, 332 pp.

Conceding the accuracy of the author's prefatory assertion in respect to this book, that "there is absolutely nothing new in it," very few readers, I think, will be disposed to quarrel with him for having put it in print. Ancient history and politics have never been *a priori* so attractive to students that any healthy stimulus to work in this field can be regarded as superfluous. Mr. Fowler's survey of the ancient state will hardly fail to attract any intelligent person who takes it up. It presents a sketch of all the salient points in the development, the structure, the action and the decay of the *πόλις* as a type of state life, and it presents this with a method that is most suggestive and in a style that is most readable.

The birth of the city-state in the East the author assigns to the dim centuries between Mycenæan and political Hellas; in the western peninsula, he finds that the date is absolutely unknown. In Hellas, he traces in broad outline the development of the system in Athens till the culmination in a perfect democracy; in Rome he follows the development to its climax in a perfect oligarchy. Democracy and oligarchy alike are then described in their decay, while the city-state sinks into the grave prepared for it by the empire.

The author's descriptions of institutions are concise but adequate; his analysis of social aims and tendencies shows sound historical judgment; his appreciation of the Athenian and Roman character is most sympathetic. It is possible that his enthusiasm for the age

of Pericles has brought him, while discussing this period, just a little in conflict with the sound Hellenic maxim, *μηδὲν ἄγαν*; but only a Philistine would seriously censure that in a work designed as a stimulus to loftier culture. Again, the author's temporary habit of the superlative at this point may account for his description of the Greek democracy as unsurpassed in political and legal conservatism till the advent of the great American democracy (page 170), though shortly afterwards he asserts that "the conservative instinct . . . was far stronger in the Roman than in the Greek" (page 211).

But no higher tribute is necessary to the book than the statement that the flaws just suggested are the most serious it presents. Taken as a whole, it is a most satisfactory summary of the philosophy of the ancient state.

WM. A. DUNNING.

Auswanderung und Auswanderungspolitik in Deutschland.

Berichte über die Entwicklung und den gegenwärtigen Zustand des Auswanderungswesens in den Einzelstaaten und im Reiche. Im Auftrage des Vereins für Socialpolitik, herausgegeben von Dr. E. VON PHILIPPOVICH, Professor an der Universität Freiburg i. B. Leipzig, Duncker & Humblot, 1892.—xxxiii, 479 pp.

The heartiest praise must be accorded to Professor Philippovich and his collaborators for the excellent and thorough way in which they have fulfilled the task assigned to them by the *Verein für Socialpolitik*, and given us an authoritative history of emigration from the different states of Germany, with a description of the legislation in each regarding that important subject. Emigration, on its present scale and under present conditions, is essentially a modern phenomenon; nevertheless, the question of the attitude of the state to it, and its relation to the interests of the community, are general questions of political science upon which it is extremely useful to have the light of history. These essays furnish us, as it were, with the necessary perspective to complete a picture which hitherto has been all foreground. We see not only the gradual growth of the movement itself but also the evolution of a public opinion in regard to it.

In all these states we find the history beginning with the mediæval prohibition of emigration. The man belonged to the community and could not throw off the bonds of allegiance without the consent of